

1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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anxious to see best features of House and Senate bills incorporated.

JOEL L. FLETCHER,
President, University of Southwestern
Louisiana.

OMAHA, NEBR.,
October 10, 1963.

Hon. WINSTON L. PROUTY,
U.S. Senator,
Washington, D.C.:

You will vote as higher education asks if you ask Senate to approve higher education bill without any amendment. Have so informed our Senators.

H. W. LINN, S.J.,
President, Creighton University.

DAYTON, OHIO,
October 10, 1963.

Hon. WINSTON L. PROUTY,
U.S. Senator,
Capitol Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Strongly recommend adoption of your motion that Senate approves H.R. 6143. Every college president I know heartily favors it. Thank you for your efforts to expedite this college facilities bill. Have contacted LAUSCHE, Young, and MORSE.

With sincere appreciation,

RAYMOND A. ROESCH,
President, University of Dayton.

YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO,
October 10, 1963.

Senator WINSTON L. PROUTY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Since we would favor assistance which is not restricted to science and library facilities, the House version of the higher education bill seems preferable to the amended Senate version.

JAMES B. DIXON,
President, Antioch College.

POTSDAM, N.Y.,
October 10, 1963.

Senator WINSTON L. PROUTY,
Washington, D.C.:

Increased facilities essential at Clarkson College of Technology grants for general construction very important and I urge passage of House-approved bill H.R. 6413 at this session rather than Senate committee bill.

WM. L. WHITSON,
President,
Clarkson College of Technology.

MOBILE, ALA.,
October 10, 1963.

Hon. WINSTON L. PROUTY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

I heartily commend your plan to ask Senate approval by House-passed higher education bill in lieu of Senate committee bill. It would be most unfortunate for this session of Congress to end without providing desperately needed help, including grants for classroom buildings, for higher educational institutions.

Thank you for your wire.

A. W. CRANDELL, S.J.

HARTSVILLE, S.C.,
October 10, 1963.

Hon. WINSTON L. PROUTY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

In reply to your telegram, my views on pending education legislation are those of the American Council on Education to which I refer you.

Respectfully,

FENTON KEYES,
President, Coker College.

No. 163—8

ROME, GA.,
October 10, 1963.

Hon. WINSTON L. PROUTY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

We deeply appreciate your Senate leadership regarding House-passed higher education bill. Although we may not apply for grants or loans, we previously urged Georgia Senators and our district Congressman to support H.R. 6143. We also support the Senate committee bill, believing action on one or other is essential during this session.

JOHN R. BERTRAND,
President, Berry College.

ERIE, PA.,
October 10, 1963.

Senator WINSTON L. PROUTY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

Mercyhurst College urges support of House-passed higher education bill authorizing flat grants for construction in lieu of Senate committee bill permitting grants only for construction of science engineering and library buildings. Higher education desperately needs this action now.

Sister CAROLYN,
President, Mercyhurst College.

DES MOINES, IOWA,
October 10, 1963.

Hon. WINSTON L. PROUTY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

Strongly urge support of either resolution more likely to pass both Houses. I prefer the House resolution but realize the improbability of Senate acceptance. The Senate resolution should be supported.

HENRY G. HARMON,
President, Drake University.

Mr. MORSE obtained the floor.
Mr. TALMADGE: Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from Georgia without losing my right to the floor.

INVASION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, there appeared in Wednesday's edition of the Atlanta Journal an excellent editorial commenting on the approval of the administration's public accommodations bill by the Senate Commerce Committee.

The editorial noted that although the bill was diluted somewhat in the committee, it is still an objectionable piece of legislation because it trespasses on private property rights.

I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STILL A RISKY BILL

A watered-down version of the public accommodations bill for expanding civil rights has been approved by the Senate Commerce Committee by a 14-to-3 vote, but that doesn't automatically give it clear sailing before the full Congress.

So controversial is this legislation that the committee could hardly do anything else but release it for fuller debate.

In an effort to make the bill more palatable, the committee amended it so that it wouldn't apply to neighborhood shops where there is no connection with an interstate chain and little catering to interstate travelers.

Also exempted under the revised bill are rooming houses, if the proprietor uses the premises for his home and doesn't rent more than five rooms.

Actually these are relatively mild adjustments as far as the overall effect of the bill goes.

They do not remove a basic objection to the legislation: that it is a drastic invasion of private property rights and a serious threat to basic democratic processes.

PERSECUTION OF RUSSIAN JEWS

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I am becoming increasingly distressed and disturbed by reports of religious persecution against the Jews in the Soviet Union.

This intolerable situation is shocking to the entire free world, and it is especially abominable to us here in America who know and cherish freedom of religion.

Russian Jews have been systematically victimized by the Soviet Government almost to the point of strangulation of their faith.

They have been imprisoned and put to death for alleged economic offenses.

They have been stripped of the free and untrammelled exercise of their religion and culture.

Jews and their rabbis, and their houses of worship are made objects of vilification and ridicule in a calculated government campaign to destroy Judaism.

Mr. President, the world did not heed the anguished cries of the Jews in Germany in the 1930's and the madman Hitler was allowed to set out on the most vile, the most inhuman policy of extermination ever contrived by civilized man.

This ghastly lesson in history still sticks in our throats, and we must never forget it or permit it to happen again.

Mr. President, Jews in the Soviet regime are not being gassed or cremated or shipped to concentration camps, but the government's campaign of eradication is nonetheless deadly, though it is more subtle and refined.

We cannot allow such a situation to exist without raising our voices in anger and disgust. Persecution of the Jews in Russia is to be denounced. It is to be condemned and deplored.

Mr. President, we cannot in good conscience look the other way. We must mount a mighty wave of protest until an overwhelming tide of world indignation forces the Government of the Soviet Union to recognize the error of its ways.

At this point, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD a letter I received from Rabbi Emanuel Feldman, of the Congregation Beth Jacob in Atlanta. Rabbi Feldman expresses the concern that is felt by all of us in protesting Soviet discrimination against Jews.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OCTOBER 7, 1963.

Hon. HERMAN E. TALMADGE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

My DEAR SENATOR TALMADGE: Numerous members of the congregation are very much disturbed concerning the recent events of Soviet discrimination against Jews. I am

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writing to you in order to transmit their feelings to their elected representatives.

You are undoubtedly aware of the fact that legally constituted Jewish synagogues are isolated from each other, that they are forbidden to organize a central body, that they are allowed no contact with Jewish religious groups in other countries, and that their leaders are singled out for abuse.

Since June 1961, synagogue presidents in six cities have been arbitrarily removed from office; Jewish communal leaders in Leningrad and Moscow have been sentenced to prison for meeting with foreign visitors to their synagogue.

Scores of synagogues have been closed by the Government and except for a lone theological seminary in Moscow, whose enrollment is never permitted to exceed 20, all other such schools have been banned.

It concerns us that now Jewish Bibles has been printed in 40 years, that no articles for Jewish ritual can be produced, and that this year, for the first time in Soviet history, even the sale of unleavened bread for Passover was banned.

We urge you to use your good offices and influence to place as much pressure as possible upon the Soviet Union to implement its oft-repeated claim that it is a "champion of human dignity and equality and a guardian of minority rights" by lifting these repressive measures.

I know that you will agree that we who represent the Judeo-Christian tradition of freedom cannot sit idly by while part of the world is forced to live under religious persecution.

Sincerely yours,
RABBI EMANUEL FELDMAN.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I express my appreciation to the acting majority leader for yielding to me.

ASSISTANCE TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6143) to authorize assistance to public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education in financing the instruction, rehabilitation, or improvement of needed academic and related facilities in undergraduate and graduate institutions.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, this afternoon I wish very briefly to comment on some of the remarks of my very good friend and able colleague on the Senate Subcommittee on Education, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY]. There is no question about the sincere desire of the Senator from Vermont to pass a higher education bill this year. But I do not yield to him in that sincerity of purpose.

DIFFERENCE IS TACTICAL

The difference between the Senator from Vermont and the Senator from Oregon on that phase of the problem is one of parliamentary strategy. I say most respectfully that in my judgment the best way to kill the chances of a higher education bill this year is to press the course of action he advocates.

The Senator from Vermont has put into the Record this afternoon a large number of telegrams. As his remarks show, those telegrams are in response to a telegram which he sent to college presidents across the country. The Senator can correct the Record if I was misinformed this morning, but appar-

ently some college presidents who talked to me are under the impression that their only chance of getting a higher education bill is to call upon their Senators to vote for the House bill. I believe that explains in no small measure the telegrams which the Senator from Vermont has received, and which he has put into the Record.

I have not sent any telegrams to college presidents, and do not intend to do so. Some of them are telegraphing me without any message being received from me in the first instance. The telegram from the administration and faculty of Mercy College, of Detroit, reads:

The administration and faculty of Mercy College of Detroit asks you to favorably consider the Senate revision of H.R. 6143.

In other words, they are asking for the passage of the bill which the Senate committee, by an overwhelming vote, has sent to the floor of the Senate.

Another wire I have received from a college President reads:

HAMDEN, CONN.,
September 4, 1963.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Trustees, faculty, and administration of Quinnipiac College earnestly enlist your influence and best efforts to secure passage of bricks and mortar bill, H.R. 143. We want no handouts but must have loans at reasonable rates to procure needed facilities and meet the obligations to our young people and the Nation.

NILS G. SAHLIN,
President, Quinnipiac College.

I am not at all interested in seeking to settle this issue by the weight of telegrams. It makes no difference to me how many telegrams are received on either side, unless I can be sure that the senders of the telegrams are fully aware and understand the facts that confront the Senate on the issues.

It is to that point that I wish to address myself, for as an educator of 21 years' experience in college teaching in the United States, I know how quickly the college presidents and deans can change their opinion once they get all the facts.

I am willing to take judicial notice of the substantial number of college presidents, deans, administrators, or members of faculty who have telegraphed to my good friend from Vermont. I only observe that they might send exactly the opposite type of message if they had the benefit of both sides of the debate.

ACE RESOLUTION

As a matter of fact, the American Council on Education, a major spokesman for all higher education institutions in the United States, both public and private, in its 46th annual meeting adopted a resolution making clear its strong endorsement of both versions of H.R. 6143 or of any combination or compromise of the two.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution to which I have referred be presented at this point in my remarks; together with a listing of the officers and the membership and affiliates of the American Council on Education.

There being no objection, the resolution and membership list were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

RESOLUTION ON FEDERAL LEGISLATION FOR ACADEMIC FACILITIES BY AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

The American Council on Education is gratified by certain steps being taken by the 88th Congress toward the solution of some of the Nation's major problems in higher education. Enactment of the medical education bill is one important milestone.

The council notes with approval the passage by the House of Representatives of H.R. 6143 to provide grants and loans for academic facilities, including graduate centers, for colleges and universities. It is encouraged by the action of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in reporting an amended version of H.R. 6143 to provide grants and loans for particular kinds of academic facilities.

In public testimony and in formal statements the council has made clear its strong endorsement of both versions of this bill. We reaffirm our support of either version, or of a combination of the two, in the firm belief that enactment of this legislation this year is essential if the Nation's needs for expanded educational opportunities are to be met.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

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